

On June 6, in passing through one of the 'Bunting fields' on the return trip, the writer flushed a female from a fresh set of five eggs of the usual size and color. The nest, which is now before me, was placed *on*, not *in* the ground, among the stems of a tuft of weeds, and is composed of leaves externally, and lined with fine, dry grass. Its measurements are as follows: outside diameter, 100 mm.; inside diameter, 63 mm.; height outside, 63 mm.; depth inside, 45 mm. These birds were observed in every suitable locality on the Point, and on the return drive they were heard constantly till we had gone three miles into the mainland, when no more were noticed.

On June 6, when about a mile farther up the Point, the writer heard a strange note, and at every search for the author found an Orchard Oriole, and, not being very familiar with that bird, attributed the note to it. Shortly afterward Mr. Bailey arrived at the same place, and called out, "Did you hear the Chat?" Instantly every one was on the *qui vive*, and after some time a glimpse of the bird was obtained, but not the bird itself. A hunt for it on the two following days was finally rewarded by the capture of a fine female Yellow-breasted Chat, with ovaries as large as a sa pea. Further search resulted in nothing more than this, the first capture in Canada; and though we looked carefully, we did not even find the beginning of a nest. Reference has already been made in 'The Auk' to the remains of a specimen of this species that Mr. Thos. McIlwraith picked up at Hamilton, Ont. No doubt they are regular summer visitors at Pelee Island, Point Pelee, and some places along the shore of Lake Erie.

On September 15, 1883, there flew into a store in this city a Connecticut Warbler, which was, as far as I then knew, the first Canadian specimen. In December of the same year, a consultation with Mr. McIlwraith disclosed the fact that he had some specimens of the same species, which had never been satisfactorily separated from the Mourning Warbler. These have been in his possession for years. Again in May, 1884, attracted by a new note, after spending some time in a swampy thicket, I succeeded in capturing another of this species near London; and since knowing their note have found them tolerably common, but quite shy here as swamp birds, and quite common at Point Pelee, for a few days in June, as ground feeders in dry places, where, on the above trip, several were procured.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

A Belated Bird.—The Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) returns to this region in limited numbers every spring. It is not usual to see very many of them, a pair at most together, and oftener one alone. They depart as regularly every autumn, and we see no more of them until some pleasant day in spring, when the weather has become quite warm. But very curiously to me, one of these birds did not depart with its associates in the fall, and is still here (Dec. 21, 1884). During the past ten days the mercury has ranged from 10° to 31° below zero, and yet my Chewink stays about the barnyard, as bright and lively as though we were in the midst of warm, bud-swelling spring days! On the coldest morning, I found him